# THE DAILY JOURNAL

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The performances of the House the past three days painfully indicate that the chastening of Nov. 6 was in vain.

Carlisle's banking scheme "a patchwork plan" because it is made up of national and State banks of issue. ar next conventions it is prob

The New York Herald styles Mr

ble that parties will pledge their candidates not to fill the subordinate positions from their own families. A public office should be regarded as a

public trust to be so managed as to win for the holder public respect if he does not capture every dollar within reach. What is censurable in Democrats is

in Republicans, because the latter in political matters are better people than the former. Mr. Cleveland talks of civil service reform, yet he has permitted more inef-

deserving of the severest condemnation

consuls than has any of his predecessors within the same period. It is worth while to note the fact that even with Mr. Bryan for leader, the majority of the Nebraska delegation in

ficient Democrats to displace efficient

the transmississippi congress was opposed to the free coinage of silver. Why did a Democratic Legislature make the coroner's fee for "viewing a body" \$5 in all counties excepting those

of 40,000 population and \$10 in the five

counties which exceed that population? In 1892 the first payments of pensions were \$45,114,167; in 1893, \$33,756,549; in 1894, \$11,917,359 which shows that the work of which Commissioner Lochren boasts has resulted largely in rejecting pension claims.

As not one in five hundred of those who voted the Republican ticket in Indiana can get an office, it is fair to inler that legislation and administration should be framed so as to promote the welfare of the many.

When those people who really desire to return to wild-cat banking come fully to comprehend the Carlisle scheme, with all its possibilities for the issue of cheap money, some of the greenbackers may be won over to its advocacy.

The Journal has a dozen calls for in formation regarding the condition of the national treasury where it has one asking information regarding the finances of Indiana, and yet the latter is vastly more important to the people of this

The President did not recommend the repeal of the differential duty of one-eighth of a cent a pound on refined sugar, as has been claimed, but the duty of one-tenth of a cent a pound on the sugar imported from countries which pay an export bounty, which shuts out

After the country had been prospering twenty years with the present currency system, it was unkind in young Mr. Eckles to make it responsible for the disasters which Clevelandism and the prospect of the loss of employment to home skill and labor and the giving away of the home markets brought to

The Republican Senators are now practically organized and the members of the committees are considering the topics which will come before them. At the next meeting reports of progress will be made. Thus, when the Legislature meets, the majority in the Senate will have its work forwarded to a stage which usually three weeks or more are expended in reaching.

If the American refineries could import raw sugars when they paid a duty, refine them, and then, getting the duties refunded, export them to England at a price which compelled competing English refineries to close, why cannot they now compete with foreign refiners with a protection equivalent to over 50 c nt a hundred pounds? Perhaps the president of the trust has forgotten this bit of sugar history of 1880-'86.

Senator Wishard, who is as well informed regarding the opinions of his colleagues as any one of their number, has distinctly stated that it is not the purpose of the Republican Senators to demand a majority on all the boards of trustees of all the benevolent, educational and corrective institutions, but one half of them. That is a reasonable basis of adjustment, and will meet with the approval of most intelligent Repub-

Calculations that have been based on the Democrats having a majority in the Senate until the end of the present session are likely to fail. As a matter of fact, the States of Montana, Idaho, Washington and Wyoming have each only one Senator, and there is one to

Legislatures are overwhelmingly Republican, and will elect Republican Senators as soon as possible after convening. Thus it is likely that by the middle or later part of January the slight Democratic majority in the Senate will be entirely wiped out.

### A DEFECTIVE PLAN.

Secretary Carlisle's currency plan may not be the very worst policy that has been attempted or suggested by this opera bouffe administration, but it would take a genius for bad finances to suggest a worse one. Without enumerating all its defects, the mention of some of its most prominent ones should be enough to condemn it.

First, by way of insuring an elastic currency, to which so great importance is suddenly attributed, it is proposed that national banks may issue notes not to exceed 75 per cent. of their pald-up stock on the deposit with the government of 30 per cent. of their circulation with a prospective increase to 35 per cent. in greenbacks, to secure such circulation. This means that there would go into new currency, on condition of the retirement of a better one, 35 per cent. only of the capital stock of such banks as might choose to issue a currency which is to be taxed one-half of 1 per cent. to maintain the expenses of supervision. Under these conditions there would be very little inducement for national banks to have circulation, and while there might possibly be an immediate expansion of the currency, the limit of elasticity would be fixed at 75 per cent. of bank capital. At best, this would be elasticity with an iron-clad limitation, adjustability of the currency with a string to it.

A worse feature, and perhaps the worst of the whole plan, is the abolition of the 25 per cent. reserve fund which national banks are now required to keep. The present law requires all national banks to have or hand, in lawful money of the United States, a reserve fund of from 15 per cent. to 25 per cent of the aggregate amount of their notes in circulation and their deposits. Banks in cities of the larger class must have a reserve fund of 25 per cent., and in all other cities of 15 per cent. This fund is for the protection of depositors. It is, in effect, a trust fund belonging to the people. It is the cornerstone of a bank, a sine qua non without which no bank should be permitted to do business. The Carlisle plan abolishes the reserve fund and substitutes nothing in its place. It strikes down the underpinning of the national banks and leaves them in the air. By doing away with the legal requirement for a reserve it leaves dishonest bankers free to do a kiting business. The requirement for a reserve fund is one of the best features of the present system. Under the Carlisle plan the dishonest banker would keep no reserve to protect depositors. The only protection that depositors now have would go to the note-holders, and even 'hey would be inadequately protected, while in every case of a failing bank depositors would be without remedy or recourse. To use the homely and expressive language of Senator Edmunds, the Carlisle plan "won't do."

METROPOLITAN POLICE SYSTEM.

The Metropolitan police system is being fairly discussed on its merits by the press of the cities where it is in force. The Journal has already copied an article from the Lafayette Courier strongly commending it. The Richmond Item says the experience of that city is that the system "is a great improvement over the old partisan plan," and that "while it may be a little more expensive, it is worth all it costs, and the majority of our citizens would regard a return to the old way as a step backward in municipal management." The Logansport Journal thinks if the law is continued in force it should be amended by making the Mayor of each city a member ex officio of the police board, the other two members to be appointed by the Governor, one each from the two leading political parties. It thinks this would restore to the Mayor at least a part of the executive power that belongs to his office and would make the party locally in power in part responsible for the action of the board. There is reason and force in this suggestion. As we have already said, although the present system is a decided advance and improvement on the old one of partisan police forces, it is still open to the serious objection of ignoring local home rule by placing the appointment of all the commissioners in the hands of the Governor. The plan suggested by the Logansport Journal would measurably remove this objection and has distinct merit besides. As one of the two members appointed by the Governor would be of the same party as the Mayor, the party locally in power would always have a majority of the board, and, through the Mayor, could be held responsible by the people for the organization and management of the police. Whatever change may be made in the present law it is to be hoped there will be no return to the old system nor any step in the direction of making police forces partisan bodies or political ma-

#### THE GOVERNMENT AND BANKING BUSINESS.

The Chicago Inter Ocean, discussing the currency question, says "The notion that the government ought to be divorced from the banking business, which is the essence of Cleveland's recommendation, is radically contrary to the spirit and purpose of the Constitution of the United States." This does not state the President's position accurately. He says "The absolute divorcement of the government from the business of banking is the ideal relationship of the government to the circulation of the currency of the country." Bur while asserting that the absolute divorcement of the government from the business of banking is the ideal relationship that should exist between the government and the currency, he does not recommend it in practice. His plan would still leave the national banks in many respects under government control. The national bank circulation would still be secured by the deposit of a guarantee fund with the government of greenbacks instead of bonds, the notes to be furnished to the banks by the Treasury Department

When Mr. Cleveland wrote that the absolute divorcement of the government from the business of banking is did not express himself clearly. He cleat in each of the States named. Their | meant that the government should be

absolutely divorced from the business of issuing, redeeming and reissuing paper currency in the form of its own promises to pay, thus constituting itself a bank of issue. In this sense his statement is correct. The government should never issue directly a single dollar of paper currency unless forced to do so as a war measure or by some overruling necessity. It may prescribe the conditions on which such currency may be issued and may exercise supervision and control over the banks for the protection of the people, but it should never become a bank of issue itself.

The Journal is of the opinion that the Inter Ocean misconstrues the Constitution when it implies that it authorizes the government to engage in the banking business by the issue of paper currency. The Constitution gives Congress authority "to coin money." but this is very different from engaging in th banking business. The States are expressly prohibited from emitting bills of credit, and the debates of the constitutional convention show that a proposition to confer the power to do so on the Congress was stricken out by a vote of nine States to two. "Thus," says Curtis in his "Constitutional History." "the authority of Congress was confined to borrowing money on the credit of th United States, which appears to have been intended to include the issuing of government notes not transferable as currency." The theory that Congress may at its pleasure order an issue of paper currency and invest it with al the attributes of money finds no support in the Constitution, and the practice is as dangerous as the theory is unsound.

#### THE OFFICE OF CORONER.

The greatest trouble about the office of coroner is that it exists. In several States it has been abolished, and New York has just adopted a constitution which abolishes the office. Under the stimulation of the fee system, the functions of the office have been extended beyond all reason. The only practical use for a coroner's inquest is in cases where violence and criminal intent or neglect are intelligently suspected. There utility in having falls dead or is found dead than there would be in similar action if he dled of fever or consumption in his own house, unless there is reasonable ground to suspect that the sudden death was the result of violence or of poison administered by another. When the circumstances indi cate suicide by poison, there can be no possible ground for an inquest. Unless the medical profession can be profited by investigation or autopsy in such cases, it can have no practical use. Testimony as to the causes which have led the person to commit suicide is worthless. Cases of the interposition of the coroner in this vicinity have been reported where his pushing himself into families has been a gross violation of the proprieties of life as well as of individual rights. There are cases where sudden death occurs and the coroner goes to the residence and practically takes charge of the body of the deceased, and of the money and papers upon his person, if that official arrives

Is there any function of the coroner which cannot be performed in cities by the police authorities and in the counties by prosecuting officers? If there is a railroad accident under circumstances which indicate criminal carelessness, the police and the constable are the first to be there. If a man falls dead on the street, the police officer is the natural one to be there first. If there is a violent death, the police authorities are first notified. This being the case, why should not the police authorities make the investigation when there are really grounds for suspicion of criminal vio-

The office of coroner, however, is a constitutional one in Indiana and cannot be reached without an amendment; but the Legislature has power to restrict the powers of the coroner. Under the present statute, too much latitude is given even when the strictest construction is given to it. The functions of the officer should be limited to cases where the circumstances indicate criminal vio'ence, and these should be reported in cities by the police authorities to the coroner. The potice officers should serve summons to witnesses, and no person should be permitted to demand the right to testify. There might be cases in which an autopsy is necessary, but they would be very rare. In brief, the statute regulating the office of coroner should not be drawn to facilitate tax-eating at the expense of the taxpayer. That is what the present statute does. Much of the legislation of the last twenty years in this State seems to have been devised with a view to promote the interests of officials at the expense of the people. It should be

THE LAYING OF AN EASTERN BOGY.

Every now and then, in recent years, some alarmist has been called upon to warn the people of civilized nations, particularly those of the United States. that China would presently arouse itself, shake off its apathy and adopt an aggressive foreign policy. When this happened, we were told, danger would threaten the world. Wonderful stories were told of the tremendous power of this barbarous nation, its enormous wealth, its autocratic form of government, the great armies it kept ready for any emergency, the persistent courage of its soldiers, the shrewdness and implacable temper of its rulers. The pictures that were drawn of hordes of these barbarians spreading themselves over Christian lands when once it was resolved to enlarge their borders and to give them more of the earth's space were quite terrifying to those who s

to consider the prospect. Residents on our Pacific coast have not loved the Chinaman at his best, and they frequently frightened themselves by conjuring up visions of his appearance on their shores in such overwhelming numbers that they could no longer make him "go," but must flee to mountain fastnesses themselves. When those warnings were made and those visions seen not so much was known about China and Chinamen as now. It has been left for the Japanese, that peaceful, gentle people whom other nations petted and patronized and imposed on, to pull off mask and show its hereditary enemy in its true light. It is a revelalight shines clearer on the once mysteri ous land. And the bewilderment is in-

creased by the sudden transformation of the Japanese into a formidable power. whose ability to cope with any enemy on land or sea entitles it to a new and more profound respect. While China has stubbornly refused to yield to the pressure of a civilization different from its own, and through devotion to ancient customs and the idea of individual gain has retrograded and become co-

while this decay has been going on Japan has quietly profited by all ad vantages offered. Its people are quick, eager and adaptive. They have seized upon what seemed to them the best features of Western civilization and have made them their own. They have adopted and improved upon our inventions, they have sent their sons to our schools, they have studied our industries, they have built ships and drilled soldiers, and, as they now prove, have perfected themselves in the art of war. This remarkable development has taken place within forty years. Within that time what is practically a new nation has come upon the political map, but it has taken this war to show the world what the new element really is. Whatever may be the outcome of the war between China and Japan in a general way, a readjustment of ideas and opinions as to the two countries and their relations to mankind is already a settled fact on the part of outside observers.

There is nothing more rascally in legislation than the sneaking through legislative bodies measures which cause an official to be paid twice as much for a service in Marion county as in Hendricks; and there is no species of dishonesty so contemptible. The same comment applies to the proviso to the bill appropriating the State tuition money which gave the late A. G. Smith 12 per cent. of a portion of that money.

Resolved, That no person shall be permitted to have his name presented to candidate in this convention until he shall first have deposited with the chairman o the State committee a pledge that he will not fill the subordinate places in the office

with members of his own family. The Journal predicts that such a resolution, if offered before the voting in the next Republican State convention, will be adopted if the present feeling of disgust shall continue.

So many State officials of various grades lodge in the Statehouse and so many have members of their families attached to their offices that a restaurant in the basement would be a further convenience to lodgers and whole families residing there.

Senator Berry is very unfortunate in his selection of Indianola as the name for new Territory to be created out of the Indian Territory. The abbreviation for this name would be either Ind., which would be continually mistaken for Indiana, or Ia., which would be confounded with Iowa. There is enough confusion now in geographical abbreviations without adding to it unnecessarily. Besides, the name Indianola has been pre-empted, there being seven towns of that name in the United States. Moreover, it is meaningless and not sufficiently dignified for a Territory which would eventually become a State.

The vote on the full suffrage proposition in Kansas was 95,302 in favor and 130,129 against, which was nearly 74,000 votes short of the total vote for Governor. As women vote in municipal elections, the defeat of the proposition for full suffrage would indicate that the male voters are not won to woman suffrage by the experience of their partial participation. It is claimed, however, that Miss Anthony's advocacy of the Populist ticket defeated the suffrage amend-

While there is no general disposition to change the manner of electing the School Board or to interfere with their control of the schools, there is a growing feeling that their levies for the support of schools and their loans and their propositions to increase the city debt should receive the sanction of the City Council, as do the recommendations of other departments of the city's service.

# BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Explained. Jimmy-Wot makes so many of dem actor fellers git softenin' of de brain, I

Mickey-Aw, dat's easy. Deir heads swells up an' de air gits in, see? The Farmer's Little Joke. "All our whole neighborhood hez been stirred up," said the old subscriber.

The editor of the Bugle grabbed his

"Tell us all about it," said the editor. 'What we want is the news. What stirred t up?" "Plowin'."

Fool Heathens. Mr. Gotrox laid down his paper in disrust. "Here all along I thought them Japs was pretty nigh civilized."

"Well, ain't they, pa?" languidly in quired his beautiful daughter. "Naw. It says in the paper that one them fool native banks has loaned the country \$15,000,000 to carry on the war, without charging a cent of interest."

The Acme. There is joy in all the household, when the tootsy-wootsy youth Becomes the pink possessor of a white initial tooth; and his spine it seems to stiffen and to

lengthen many yards, When he first dons knickerbockers and his girlish skirt discards;

But all life's initiations seem most dreary, When sized up with the pride he takes In his ASSELLISTER CHOICEV. P.

shippers and c

CURRENCY PLANS.

The Baltimore plan does not meet the necessities of the occasion. That banker's plan. The great demand is for something for the people.-Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.) There is no doubt that Mr. Cleveland still has his ax sharpened for anything savoring in the remotest degree of free silver. His message is proof of that.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette (Rep.) The fact remains that in times of peace the government should not continue

tried and falled, just as the United States will, sooner or later.—Cincinnati Tribune It is unnecessary that State banks should be revived, with their dangers to noteholders, in view of the probable adequacy of the national bank. Especially is it unwise for Congress to take too many steps at once. It is easier to take wrong steps than to retrace them .- New York World

banking business. Other governments have

(Dem.) The financial "plan" settles no question either of standard or coinage, and would only add uncertainty to the paper currency of the country. What Congress will do is a vast enigma, but, with regard to this banking recommendation, the best it can do s to drop the administration policy without further notice .- Pittsburg Dispatch (Rep.) The Republic does not hesitate to say that the power of government is much more to be dreaded and watched than a series of banks scattered over the whole country and dependent upon the patronage and good will of their communities. All bankers are not financiers, but it would be

a bad one who was a worse financier than the average politician.—St. Louis Republic (Dem.)

The present system, by which the government stands behind every piece of money in the country, including bank bills, pledged to maintain it at par with all ther money, has worked so well for over thirty years that the American people will not let the system be destroyed to please the advocates of the wild-cat theory. -Chicago Inter Ocean (Rep.)

The Secretary expects, through this modifled "Baltimore plan," to take the banking business out of the Nation's hands, at the same time providing sufficient security to the money issued; to make the reserve funds exempt from the demands of financial stringency or distrust, and to provide an elastic currency, suitable to fluctuating conditions and conditions merely local in extent.—Chicago Record (Ind.) It is easy to see that the country

will not take kindly to the Carlisle scheme. In providing two new sorts of money it makes a needless addition to our already embarrassingly variegated and diversified circulating medium. \* \* In regard to the State bank feature of the scheme the wildcat currency advocates will think the Secretary does not go anywhere near far ugh in his concessions to them, while all the rest of the country will think he goes too far .- St. Louis Globe-Democrat

Its objects (those of the Carlisle plan) are those which must be reached in any satisfactory settlement of the question of paper currency-safety, flexibility, control by the laws of trade instead of by the government, and service of the people instead of mastery of the operations the treasury. That such a currency would be safe, there can be no question, and that in the other requirements it would be an improvement upon our present paper currency, is clear.—Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.)

## ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Zola is reported to be engaged on the ibretto for an opera, the music to be writ-The picture of Millet, for which Chauchard recently gave over \$200,000, was originally traded by its painter for a case of wine worth \$10. John Floyd, a colored carpenter of Augusta Ga., has named his four sons "Jay Gould," "Vanderbilt," "Rockefeller" and "Phil Armour.

Gilbert's new operetta, "His Excellency," is falling flat-not for any lack of merit in the libretto, but from the duliness of Dr. Osmond Carr's music. The Rev. Dr. John J. Paton, famous missionary in the new Hebrides slands, has returned to his work after

isiting the churches extensively in Great Britain, America and Australia. An old newspaper, published in Boston 1788, contains a notice of the marriage of Capt. Thomas Baxter and Miss Whitman. "after a long and tedious courtship of forty-eight years, which both sustained with un-

Joaquin Miller, the "Poet of the Sierras, and George Partington, a San Francisco artist, have been engaged by Eastern publishers to prepare a history of Hawaii, to be written by Joaquin Miller and illustrated by Mr. Partington

Mr. C. P. Huntington has built a granite mausoleum in Woodlawn cemetery, which the architecture is copied from Doric temple, and which contains places for sixteen coffins. The cost of this postnortem luxury was about \$250,000.

When Gen. John B. Gordon went to Columbla, Mo., to lecture on "The Last Days of the Confederacy" he met the man who carried him off the field when desperately wounded at Gettysburg. The veteran had walked seventeen miles to see him. The Rev. Mr. Foote, of Christ Episcopal

Church, at St. Joseph, Mo., who invited a colored minister to sit at a table at a church social, has vacated his pulpit because the members of his congregation made it so unpleasant for him that he did not feel justified in continuing to submit to the disagreeable things which he was forced Mrs. Rorer is an ardent advocate of the whole-wheat flour. "Bread," she says, "made from this flour not only contains 75

per cent, more nourishment than white bread, but it is nature's own remedy for dyspepsia and kindred ailments, brought on by excess of starch in white-flour bread Apoplexy and Bright's disease can be traced in many cases to an excessive use of starchy food. Entire wheat bread is so rich in flavor, palatability and nourishment that only a few weeks' regular use of it suffices to make all other bread taste flat, insipid and unsatisfying. St. John's Wood, London, the home of ar-

tists, actors and writers, will be badly encroached upon by the new rallway line between London and Sheffield. The house in which Sir Edward Landseer lived for forty-eight years, and in which he died in 1873, has already been torn down. Among others which must go soon are the house in Alpha road where Mary Lamb died: the one in Hanwood square in which George Ellot began "Silas Marner," and that in Square, where she wrote Leigh Hunt's house in Marylebone road and George Cruikshank's near by, are in danger, but Lord's cricket ground s saved and near it the house in which Tom Hood wrote the "Song of the Shirt."

# THE CITY CHARTER.

Points in Which It Is Defective, and Which Call for Amendment.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

The city charter should be amended. The character of the proposed amendments should be carefully considered before they are presented to the Legislature. If they are so considered and their terms agreed upon by a committee of citizens in connection with the city authorities and the members of the Legislature from Marion county, there should be no delay in their becoming laws. The methods of ordering improvements, and of making and collecting assessments therefor, are so inequitable, cumbersome and unjust that it is difficult to discuss them. The seventy-third section of the charter provides that the order of the Board of Public Works for the improvement of a street "shail be final and conclusive on all persons, unless twothirds of all resident freeholders upon such street remonstrate." "Resident freholdis a term used in many of the statutes, and has heretofore been construed to mean a resident of the county. We are now told that, although a man may reside upon an adjoining lot, but if not on question of the time and character of improvement to be made, or the amount assessment he may be compelled to If this is a proper construction of the charter, then the charter should be so amended as to give resident property holders some

voice in the character of improvements they are required to pay for. The charter should be so amended that all main sewers should be paid for out of the general fund, and all street sprinkling and sweeping should be paid in the same manner. The time spent by property owners in hunting up and paying these little assessments is worth more to them than the money they are required to pay. If they happen to overlook one of these little assessments they are likely to receive a summons from the court-amount sued for, \$1.93; costs, \$6.50; attorney's fee, \$15; total, \$23.43. On receiving this summons, and it being the first notice received of the existence of such assessment, the property owner is coolly informed that his only remedy is to throw up his hands. The attorney's fees in such cases should be limited to the amount of the assessment sued upon. All taxes and all assessments against a piece of real estate should be placed on one duplicate, and the treasurer should be required to make out and mail to each property owner, ten days before the last day for paying the same, a manifest or blank receipt for such taxes and assessment, which the taxpayer could take with him to the treasurer, pay his taxes and have his receipt duly stamped. This method prevails in other cities, and property owners are seldom detained over five minutes in paying taxes, and when one receipt, duly stamped, is given he knows his taxes and all taxes and assessments on that piece of property are paid. There may be others, but these reforms in the city charter are demanded must be made; otherwise we will something drop at the next city election. The party in power cannot shirk the responsibility. We had an object lesson in an effort at that in the late elec

Indianapolis, Dec. 5. Well Advertised.

Syracuse Standard

The Sunday newspaper is getting a good Sunday newspaper is a great

E. B. MARTINDALE.

PECK OF DIAMONDS

BOOTY OF MORGAN'S RAID BURIED IN THE HOCKING KILLS.

Secret Revealed to a Cincinnati Physician by a Dying Southerner-How the Jewels Were Buried.

Logan (O.) Letter, in St. Louis Globe-Dem-

The following interesting story was told to the writer recently, while on a visit to a far Western city. The author of the story is a successful medical practitioner. who has for nearly a quarter of a century prosecuted his calling in the city mentioned and who formerly lived in Cincinnati, O., where the disclosure was made to him by a Southern man, who died in the Good Samaritan Hospital. The physician was at that time the house surgeon of the hospital. In explanation of his failure to search for the buried treasure the physician said that soon after the disclosure was made him he received a flattering offer to locate at his present home, and that since then his life had been a very busy one, and that the matter had really gone out of his mind until suggested by the visit of the writer and the fact that the writer's home was among the Hocking hills, in Ohio. With this brief and possibly unsatisfactory explanation, I give the story as nearly as I can, as it was related by my medical friend.

"Some years ago it was my lot to re side temporarily in Cincinnati, where I attended medical lectures. While thus occupied, I was appointed house surgeon at the Good Samaritan Hospital. At this time yellow fever was epidemic in the South and frequently a case would straggle into the hospital. These were cases of Southern men, who were North on business, or who had left the South to avoid the epidemic, but who, it developed, had been exposed

before coming North. One of these unfortunates fell under my especial care and in return for my devotion to him gave me his confidence and the story I here relate. After the usual period of suffering the poor fellow died and with sympathy and attention not won his gratitude. He seemed to expect that his ailment would terminate fatally and probably only because of that fact did he recon-cile himself to imparting the story.

THE DYING MAN'S STORY. "I was born." he said, "near the town of Opelousas, in the State of Louisiana, and at the beginning of the civil war enlisted in the confederate army. My early life was uneventful, and my army experience ordinary, until it fell to my lot to take part in Morgan's great raid through Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio. I was a true Southron, and at that time hated the North with all the intensity of my class. It was, then, with profound satisfaction that I rode through the land of the Northern soldiers who were devastating and laving waste our beauti ful South. I lost no opportunity to. visit my vengeance wherever and whenever could, in the destruction of property or by insult to the people of the North. Through Indiana and Ohio especially, we reveled in pillage, gathering property and valuables, only to cast them aside or destroy them when a new field opened and an opportunity for greater gains presented itself. I had a haversack almost full of jewelry that I had collected. It consisted of diamond rings, ladies' watches and some gold coin. It was my purpose to keep this prize a secret and when I found an opportunity to deposit it where I could secure it again when my term of service was ended the war closed. through the North or how it at length ended, for that is a part of the history of our country and of the war. Suffice it to

say that we were in Ohio, near the little

town of Salineville, in Columbiana county. It was on the first day of July, when Gen. Morgan called a halt and announced that our raid was over and that it was only a question of a few hours when we must surrender. Hobson was close upon our rear, the Ohlo river was filled with gunboats and all hope of escape was gone. He ad vised, however, that we remain together and when the inevitable came, he would make the best terms possible for us all. A few minutes after we halted my com anion Mario, and myself were summoned to the presence of the comanding general Mario had been my dearest friend for years. He was a Spaniard and lived in the same parish in Louisiana where I was born. We had known each other since boyhood. We entered the army togethe and had been inseparable companions. We were always together, shared our food and our blankets and were as devoted to each other as were Damon and Pythias. Mario was as bold as a lion, and when aroused had the ferocity of his race. His courage was well known to General Morgan, and on several occasions he had been ietailed to perform delicate and dangerous secret missions for the General. I was always his companion in these matters, for Mario always demanded this of the Gen eral. Therefore we possessed the confi dence of our commander, and it was no an unusual or surprising matter when we were ordered to report to him. There was no one present at the interview, and there is no one now living who knows what then took place, save myself. After telling us that our condition was hopeless, and that surrender was inevitable, he stated that he had one more mission to assign to us. and our reward would be princely, when the came, if it ever did, for the realization of his plans. Pledging us to secrecy he then divulged the fact that he had du ing our raid accumulated treasure enough to enrich each of us, and that as captur was certain, and with it the loss of his booty, he had concluded to take us into his confidence, intrust us with his treasure. allow us to leave the command, and cape capture. As we were attired in citi zens' clothes, which we had substituted for our worn and soiled uniforms some days before, he thought we might pass through the country undetected and make our way into the confederacy. Then when we had been exchanged, or in the event the war

should end, we would meet and divide the PACKING OFF THE TREASURE. "It might seem strange that Morgan should place such confidence in two private soldiers, of whom he had little knowledge, but he understood that he was taking chances with men of his kind under a pledge of honor, and that there was chance of our acting in good faith with him; while if he kept his treasure he was sure to lose it when captured, for it would be readily recognized as stolen property. It was a game of chance at all events. One way he might win, the other way he was certain to lose. Our conference then closed. We lounged around during the balance of the day and at nightfall secured our treas ure and leisurely stroiled away. We had no pickets out save in our rear, and on our right flank, so we walked to the east, where there was no one to interrupt us. After we had gotten a mile or two from the com mand we quickened our pace and walked briskly, with occasional pauses for rest, until next morning, when, thoroughly tired we came to a station on the Fort Wayne & Chicago railway. Feeling safe, we sough rest and refreshment. When the first train came along, we got aboard and rode to Mansfield. There we bought papers and read an account of the surrender of our command and the purpose to imprison Morgan, Basil Duke and other officers in the State prison at Columbus. By this we had lost all fear of detection, and with perfect confidence we took a train for Co mbus. We remained in Columbus nearly a week. We even visited the prison and wandered through it in charge of a guard. But we did not see or any other of our meantime to get a little nervous about our treasure. We had gotten a couple of old-fashioned carpet sacks and packed the treasure in hem, together with some articles of underweur we had purchased. We couldn't carry these about the city with us, and i made us rather nervous to leave them at our boarding place, so we concluded to start again for the South. We knew we would have little or no difficulty in getting to the Ohio river, but we anticipated great ouble in reaching the other side, as we had seen in the newspapers that there were detachments of Yankee soldiers along the river picking up suspicious stragglers. With our treasure in our possession we feared we would be in very great danger at this

"We were walking about the last day o our stay in Columbus, deliberating upon our course, when we observed a sign advertis-ing a stage line down the Hocking valley to a place named Athens. An examination of a map showed this town to be near the Ohlo river, and we at once decided to go there and plan from that point. Conse-

quently we secured seats for the next day' stage, and promptly the next morning value, and promptly the next morning value. evening we reached a town near Lancaster. There we remained a day, and then resamed our journey down the valley. were the only passengers, and with being overheard we discussed our plans as we rode along. The more we talked the more we were Impressed with the danger and difficulty of carrying our treasure into the Confederacy. Here in Ohio we were in no danger, but at the river we would instantly become the objects of suspicion. Here was quiet and peace. No armies were racing up and down this valley as there were in the South. Here we might remain undisturbed, unheeded. Here we might hide our treasure and return for it in more peaceful and happy times.

THEY BURIED THE JEWELS.

of such a course. Then, for the lirst time,

we began to talk of showing bad faith

'And thus we speculated and argued un-

we reasoned ourselves into the wisdom

with our late commander. Mario was the first to suggest the matter, though I confess that I had such a thought before it was mentioned by him. He argued that we had taken all the risk, had assumed all the hardships, and that the treasure would have been lost but for us. He contended that this booty did not belong to Morgan any more than it did to us, and in taking It from him we would not be doing a very great wrong. It is quite easy to justify an act that one is anxious to commit, and we did not argue long before we became convinced that our course was proper, and we decided to appropriate the entire treasure. If we ever saw Morgan again we could tell him a false story of capture and loss of the plunder. And thus we planned, mile after mile, and in the end decided to bury our treasure at once and in the first place where we would be able, from the topography and landmarks, to easily locate it when we came for it. We left the coach at an old tavern, a few miles north of the little town of Logan, and walked to that town, intending and carrying out our plan to find a proper place and burying the treasure. The few miles were soon traversed, and we finally reached an old waterpower mill at some falls in the Hocking river, in sight of Logan. Here we rested and studied the country. To the left of the and studied the country. To the left of the place where we were resting we observed a range of low hills, easily discoverable and not difficult of ascent. Here, we decided, was the place to secrete our prize.
Without further delay we crossed over
and ascended a bold hill which protruded from the main range From here we could see into the village and take our bearings. With the exception of this hill, the whole range was densely wooded, this particular one being covered with a growth of dry wood, sumach and jack-oak trees. Its soil was a yellowish clay, strewn with loose sandstone. In the side of this hill, facing lar hollow, worn out by the action of water, and with crags of stratified sand-stone jutting out from the upper side.

"For a long time we gloated over our heap was a short, but deep and irregu of valuables and then buried them in the side of the hollow facing the excavation with layers of rock and clay dampened in a spring near by. The whole we then covered with patches of sod and loose stones, leaving the action of time and rain to obliterate all evidence of human disturbance. Then we strolled through the little town of Logan and on down through the valley, taking our time and feeling relieved. It was a distance of about twenty miles to Athens, but we swung along after a time at a good round gait and made the journey in a few hours. Here we found, to our satisfaction, that railroad passed running into Cincinnati and former plan and, instead of trying to cross the Ohio river here, to go to Cincinnati and work our way over into Kentucky to a place called Cynthiana, where we had once been with Morgan and where there was a preiere we expected to find sympathy and aid to get back into the confederacy. No matter how we accomplished it, but we followed this plan and ultimately worked our way, after many hardships, to our 'The command to which we b

was broken up, of course, and we felt at liberty to join another branch of the army, which we did by enlisting with Gen. Kirby smith, with whom we fought, even after the war was presumed to be over. At battle near Brazos de Santiago, known as the battle of Palmetto Ranch, my friend and companion Mario was instantly killed was seriously wounded, but recovered. have not prospered since the war and until lately have been unable to come North for my treasure. Here I was taken sick, as you know. Should I survive you shall share my prize with me. Should I die it

is all yours."
This is the story as my friend, the phyician, told it, as nearly as I can give-He is not an avaricious man or he wou have hunted for this buried treasure and appropriated it. He is happy, prosperous, and contented, and has given the writer permission to make his secret public for the benefit of any one who may wish to

hunt for it or who may be interested in the strange and interesting story. The Roll Call. After Nov. 6, 1894. Benton McMillin!"the House clerk cried "Here!" was the answer loud and clear, From the lips of the member standing

"Here" was the answer the next re-"William Springer!" Then silence fell;
This time no answer followed the call;
Only his people had seen him fall,
Killed or wounded they could not tell.

There they stood in the fading light, These members of Congress with grave, dark looks, As plain to read as open books, While slowly gathered the shades The fern on the hillside was sprashed with

And down in the corn, where the popple Were redder stains than the popple And crimson dyed was the river's flood For these men had crossed from the other

That swept them down in its terrible ire And their life blood went to color the tide 'Aleck Dockery!" Quick there came members carrying in old Mizzoura's din, Two stalwart met This one from

That day, all in face of a Tariffic fire

Wounded and bleeding, to answer his name. "James McCreary!" and he answered 'Aleck Montgomery!" no man replied, From the same State these two; the sad

winds sighed,

nd a shudder crep; through those stand-"William Wilson!" then a member spoke: "Wilson carried our colors," he said; "Where our ensign was shot I left him Just after the party wavered and broke. Close to the White House his body lies; I paused a moment to give him a drink He murmured the President's name,

And death came with it and closed his "Catchings!" "Crisp!" And "Here!" replied the little band. "Cockran!" "Cummings!" "Holi "Cockran!"

But the roll was called on these in vain. 'Twas a dreadful thing, and it cost them When the company's roll was called that

Not a handful was left to answer "Here!" -New York Sun. THE NAME "SURRENDER" TO STICK Postoffice Department Changes the Ne-

braska Postoffice to Appomattox.

Washington Post.

Of all the host who went into the fight

An order was issued at the Postoffice Department yesterday afternoon, changing "Nebraska," which town is now the county seat of Appomattox county, Va., to Appoinattox." It will be remembered some weeks ago that a great stir was created over the action of postoffice officials in changing the name of the old postoffice at Appomattox Courthouse, three miles from Nebraska, to "Surrender." As this was the historical place where General Lee capitulated to General Grant, objection was made to the new name because of its suggestiveness. The reason for the change was courthouse was burned down and a new ourthouse was built at the town of Nebraska, in Appomattox county, which became the county seat.

It is the custom in Virginia to have a county seat called by the same name as the county and the Postoffice Departtox postoffices, changed the name of the applied to the new postoffice at Nebrask or the place and this was done a few mays ago, so according to present intentions the old postoffice where Lee surrendered is to continue to be called "Surrender" and the new postoffice at Nebraska is to be

ment, not desiring to have two App The name "Appomattox" cou until a new postmaster was con called after the name of the county-